

U.S. Gives Spy Data, Military Advice To Nicaraguan Rebels, Honduran Says

By Raymond Bonner and Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Honduran who was directly involved in planning U.S. covert activities says that the United States has been giving intelligence assistance and military advice in Honduras to forces fighting the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

According to this Honduran, the United States was extensively involved in training and arming the paramilitary forces before they recently entered Nicaragua from Honduras.

The information supplied by the Honduran in a series of recent interviews was confirmed in large measure by two senators on the Senate Intelligence Committee and a highly placed Reagan administration official.

The information supplied by the Honduran suggests a mosaic of U.S. covert activities that administration officials acknowledge is apparently having the effect of sup-

porting the insurgency in Nicaragua. The political and military leaders of the anti-Sandinist forces have openly vowed to overthrow the government.

Administration officials say, however, that the U.S. objective in Nicaragua is to harass, not overthrow, the rebels. A law passed by Congress last year prohibits U.S. support of efforts to depose the Sandinist government.

Administration officials say the U.S. involvement does not mark a shift in policy, and they maintain that the support for the anti-Sandinist forces, although increasing, remains consistent with the original intention of blocking arms shipments from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The conflicting descriptions of the purpose of the U.S. involvement may reflect the difficulty inherent in trying to manage foreign paramilitary forces in a highly volatile region.

Several senators on the Senate Intelligence Committee, regarding that their colleagues had grown in

creasingly uneasy in recent weeks about the U.S. role in Honduras and Nicaragua, said the Central Intelligence Agency had overestimated its ability to control the anti-Sandinist forces. They said the CIA appeared to have been drawn into undertaking more ambitious operations than it intended.

The Honduran informant has close ties to the Honduran military and to U.S. diplomatic and military officials in Tegucigalpa and was directly involved in joint military planning until early this year. He said that to his knowledge no Americans were operating inside Nicaragua.

He described these covert U.S. activities:

• Providing underwater equipment and explosives to Argentine-trained sabotage teams that were infiltrated into Nicaragua this year and blew up port installations in Puerto Cabezas. The CIA and the Defense Department declined to comment.

The Honduran source said the intelligence reports were based in part on information collected by planes manned by U.S. Air Force personnel that make regular reconnaissance flights along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border as part of an intelligence-gathering operation with the code name Royal Duke.

The reports are given to the Honduran military with the understanding that they be shared with the commanders of the paramilitary forces, he said. The CIA and (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Honduras. More than 50 U.S. military advisers, most of whom were of Hispanic background and did not wear uniforms, trained paramilitary units in Honduras last year. The CIA and the Defense Department refused to comment.

• Training and arming the paramilitary forces, including the shipment of planeloads of arms and ammunition in August 1982 to Miskito Indian units in eastern

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Mr. Gromyko at his press conference in Moscow. *The Associated Press*

Experts See Little Danger in U.S.-Soviet Storm

Tension, Many Specialists Say, Will Give Way to Serious Negotiation

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet and American leaders are trading ugly charges, military spending is being further pumped up, each side is on the verge of deploying a new generation of nuclear missiles and there is talk of another Cold War.

Yet, the weight of opinion inside the Reagan administration, shared by many private specialists on the Soviet Union, is that while relations between the two superpowers are very bad — Secretary of State George P. Shultz called them tense last week — they are not particularly dangerous.

Ultimately, these experts say, the military buildup on both sides, while cause for concern, will lead to serious negotiations.

Why so much relative calm in the face of the storm? Why these judgments in the very face while many thousands are taking to the streets in Europe to protest plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles and Americans are showing increasing alarm about nuclear war? Are the demonstrators too sanguine or are the experts too calm?

"We're a long way from a new Cold War," asserted William G. Hyland of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who was once an adviser on Soviet affairs to Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state. "My gut feeling runs in the opposite direction. In the past three to four years, despite a serious deterioration in rhetoric, both sides have been much more cautious in behavior, and from time to time, each has made almost desperate attempts to stay in contact."

According to Professor Adam B. Ulam of Harvard University, another specialist on Soviet relations: "We are in a very indeterminate period. The Russians have many serious problems of their own, internally and externally, and are especially cautious now. We have limitations on our actions as well. The rhetoric on both sides has been unfortunate, but the Russians are pragmatic and will look for a middle way."

"If we do start deploying missiles in Europe in December," he added, "they'll start negotiating. I don't think they want a confrontation."

These are generally the views heard around the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. There is concern, but officials see Moscow as heavily burdened by a stagnating economy, and above all, still restrained by unseated lines of power in the Kremlin.

The protesters also staged a mock funeral at their "peace camp," a dozen trailers parked outside the base. They marched to the main gates where they left a symbolic coffin filled with flowers. No trouble was reported.

"We are not against Americans stationed in West Germany," emphasized former General Gert Bastian, 60, a member of parliament for the anti-nuclear Greens party. "We just think they are being used by the system."

A demonstration in West Berlin failed, however, when police detained 160 people who tried to block the access road to a U.S. radar site, which is believed to house equipment for monitoring military activities in East Germany.

A police spokesman said a magistrate would determine what action should be taken against the protesters for violating a ban on demonstrations near military installations in the city.

Protesters planned to blockade 10 military bases in West Germany during the four-day holiday, which ends Monday. West German authorities reported a total of 135 arrests in two days.

Sunday's main centers for demonstrations, apart from Neu-Ulm, were in the Rhine and Ruhr areas and in Nuremberg, where police said 16,000 people attended an anti-nuclear gathering.

More than 50 demonstrations, including the blockades of U.S. bases, were planned for the four-day weekend in West Germany and 500,000 people were expected to take part according to peace movement organizers. The demonstrators are to protest deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe beginning later this year.

Elsewhere in Europe Sunday, about 10,000 marched to Heavy rain to St. Peter's Square in the

plorable and dangerous, and I can't believe that it was necessary."

Marshall D. Shulman of Columbia University was also pessimistic. "Relations are at a low plateau," he said, "and could deteriorate further if new weapons systems are deployed."

"Everyone recognizes," Mr. Shulman added, "that this is fundamentally a competitive relationship, but a confrontational policy has real costs: risking escalating of local conflicts, complicating opportunities of dealing with every kind of resources and regional problem, and undermining relations with our allies because they lack confidence in our capacity to manage the competition with the Soviet Union."

But Mr. Hyland and the others did not discount the costs and dangers. If the Geneva missile talks fail, the Soviet Union is in a position to build up its missiles faster than Washington and thus even to widen the missile gap in Europe. They stressed the unpredictable effects of such a new arms race on

the cohesion of the Western alliance.

Few experts seemed very confident about improved relations.

Differences over Afghanistan, Poland, missiles in Europe and other issues are so deep, many felt, that it is far from clear that they can be resolved, whatever the atmosphere.

The short period of détente in the early 1970s did not produce resolutions of outstanding problems, and many new ones were added. American leaders still cannot agree on whether, in that short period, things were beginning to work out or getting worse.

As the experts circle the policy questions, much of what they say rests on the unthinkability of a war between the superpowers. But perhaps many problems short of that, not fully seen or understood now, may fester and grow.

Mr. Kennan, in "Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin," wrote of the bankruptcy of Allied policy in the face of the Russian Revolution, a bankruptcy based on the inability to believe that anything other than war in Europe could be of real importance."

Mr. Gromyko reiterated his government's objection to the exclusion of French and British missiles from medium-range nuclear missiles and U.S. forward-based strategic aircraft from the U.S. proposals.

Although most of the press conference dealt with the issue of nuclear weapons, Mr. Gromyko touched on other issues.

He made an unusually warm bow toward Israel by voicing the hope that "healthy" forces in Israeli politics would bring about a change in Israel's foreign policy.

He said Moscow "does not share the views of extremist Arab circles" that want to "liquidate" Israel.

He said Syria, a close ally of Moscow, would be prepared to withdraw its forces from Lebanon if the Israelis did the same.

Mr. Gromyko, 73, was recently promoted to the post of first deputy prime minister. He confirmed Saturday that his new post made him responsible for coordinating all aspects of foreign relations.

During the two-hour news conference, he underscored Moscow's view that the United States was responsible for a deterioration in the international climate, asserting that "we want to have better relations with the United States, but the United States does not want to improve its relations with the Soviet Union."

The Reagan administration, he added, is demanding that Moscow make "fundamental concessions at the expense of its security and its legitimate rights."

"This," he said, "is not going to happen."

The Soviet Union, he said, would not permit the Americans to "destroy" the existing strategic parity between the two countries.

"There should be no doubt that the Soviet Union will take measures to secure the principle of parity. We have material and intellectual resources for it."

Asked about Mr. Reagan's speech March 8 to the National Association of Evangelicals in Orlando, Florida, in which he referred to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," Mr. Gromyko said such "insulting" remarks "do not lend authority to American foreign policy. You don't conduct affairs with other countries like this."

The news conference was carried live on Soviet television and by Inter-tv, which covers Eastern Europe. Mr. Gromyko appeared to be very self-assured and physically fit as he stood the entire time, first delivering a long introductory statement without notes and then fielding questions.

A new element in Mr. Gromyko's presentation was the inclusion of a broader argument about medium-range nuclear weapons in Asia. For the first time, a senior Soviet leader said that SS-20 nuclear missiles were being deployed in Asia to counter U.S. nuclear delivery systems in Japan, South Korea, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

He said the Soviet Union was surrounded by a ring of military bases "where U.S. 'medium-range' nuclear weapons are deployed."

"These weapons," he continued, "have within their range the whole of Siberia, the whole of the Asian part of the Soviet Union, even its northernmost part of the Taimyr Peninsula."

"Does not the Soviet Union, may one ask, have the right, for defense?"

"The United States asks the Soviet Union to resume grain talks soon."

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Russians Reject Reagan's Latest Missile Offer

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has formally rejected President Ronald Reagan's new proposal for an interim accord on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko describing it as "unacceptable" and "not serious."

Challenging Mr. Reagan's assertion that his proposal opens "the road to agreement, to peace," Mr. Gromyko said Saturday at a news conference: "No, this is wrong; it is not a road to peace or to agreement. The gulf between an agreement and these proposals will become even wider."

He said the U.S. proposals reflected a "deeply wrong" view in Washington that increased pressure on Moscow would increase the chances of reaching an agreement in Geneva.

"If the position of the United States remains as now, it is been stated, then there are no chances for agreement," Mr. Gromyko said.

The Reagan administration first proposed the "zero option," under which all intermediate-range missiles would be removed from Europe. Under the revised proposal presented by Mr. Reagan last week, the Soviet Union would dismantle some missiles, of a number yet to be specified, and the United States would deploy its missiles until an equal number was reached. Both sides would then begin removing missiles until all were eventually eliminated.

Pressed to say whether Moscow would leave the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles when the scheduled deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles begins, Mr. Gromyko said:

"This would be a sharply negative factor for Europe and the world as a whole, and the situation would be such that we will have to consider it most carefully, taking into account all factors and then making an appropriate decision."

Mr. Gromyko reiterated his government's objection to the exclusion of French and British missiles and U.S. forward-based strategic aircraft from the U.S. proposals.

But it came as large demonstrations against the U.S. deployments were beginning in Europe and it is expected to heighten the tension that already surrounds the missile issue.

Senior officials warned Saturday that "it would be wrong of the Soviets" to view these protests "as demonstrating a lack of will" in the West to go ahead with deployments scheduled to begin in December. They noted that all allied governments have voiced strong public support for the Reagan initiative.

They said they recognized European concerns on the missile issue generally, but they emphasized that there was widespread agreement that Moscow must not be allowed a monopoly on weapons such as the 351 mobile, triple-warhead SS-20 missiles that can strike targets up to about 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) away.

Aside from noting that Mr. Gromyko's "tone" was relatively restrained, by Soviet standards, the statement pointed out that Moscow had agreed to return to the rescheduled Geneva negotiations earlier than planned, at Washington's request.

Briefing officials, who declined to be identified, said the Russians "have every reason to be concerned about conveying the impression they are unwilling to agree to equality."

The U.S. and Soviet views of equality, however, are vastly different.

Mr. Gromyko claims that a balance already exists and that the United States has an edge in some areas.

He argues that the Reagan plan does not take into account 162 British and French nuclear-tipped

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Pope, in Easter Message, Prays For Victims of Terror and War

By Don Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service

VATICAN CITY — Celebrating Mass at St. Peter's Square on an unseasonably cold and rainy Easter, Pope John Paul II prayed Sunday for victims of terror, violence, and war.

The Vatican estimated that more than a quarter of a million people, most of them under umbrellas and bundled in winter clothes, crowded the huge square for the two-hour Mass and the pope's "Urbi et Orbi" blessing and message, delivered on Christmas and Easter to the city of Rome and the world.

The pontiff read "Happy Easter" or its equivalent in 42 languages, including Bulgarian and Chinese, then unexpectedly said "Happy Passover" in Hebrew. It was the first time in the memory of Vatican journalists that he had especially greeted the Jews on Easter.

Speaking from a balcony in St. Peter's Basilica, the pope asked fellow Poles in his native tongue to "dry your tears," but made no further references to suffering under

street were almost empty in the midst of Arab-Israeli tensions. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

Moslem high school students held a vigil in front of the Temple Mount to commemorate an attack last year at the Dome of the Rock, one of Islam's holiest sites. Two Arabs were killed and nine were wounded in last year's Easter Sunday shooting by Alan Harry Goodman, a Jewish immigrant from the United States.

Police sealed off the area to all Moslems wishing to pray at the mosque's two shrines, and a group of militant Zionists led by Rabbi Meir Kahane was not allowed to enter the area.

A group of 20 Arab children greeted those entering the Old City, chanting such slogans as "PLO yes, Israel no." A police spokesman said Arab youths threw stones on the Via Dolorosa, which is said to be

'Tit for Tat' Bureau: U.S. Retaliates for Diplomatic Slights

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With little advance publicity, the State Department has started something one official called "Operation Tit for Tat."

Beginning last Friday, all Soviet Embassy personnel will have to make their travel arrangements for hotels, trains and airplanes through a newly established bureau on the department's second floor, the Office of Foreign Missions. And the speed with which airline tickets are provided will probably depend less on the flying weather than on the climate of U.S.-Soviet relations, officials said.

Through the years, the State Department has had many tasks, but probably few as unusual as that authorized by the Foreign Missions Act of 1982. As a result of that act, the department is supposed to take steps to make life just as hard for foreign diplomats in Washington as it is for U.S. diplomats in their countries.

And, given the Reagan administration's feelings about the Soviet Union, the first diplomats to suffer this "reciprocity" will come from the Soviet mission.

The State Department originally thought of assigning one of its own

to direct the operation. But, in the end, the White House decided that the new office required someone meaner than the usual diplomatic type, someone who was not afraid of being unpleasant if need be.

It assigned James E. Nolan, a former senior intelligence official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as director of the office.

Mr. Nolan, in an interview, made it clear that he took the act seriously. If U.S. diplomats are discriminated against overseas, he said firmly, his office will try to make sure that diplomats from offending countries are reminded that the United States can reciprocate.

In the Soviet Union, all resident diplomats have to deal with an ubiquitous agency known as Upravleniye po Obrubivaniyu Dopoliticheskogo Korpusa, or the Administration for Servicing the Diplomatic Corps.

It is known everywhere in Moscow by the initials "UPDK," pronounced in Russian as "Oo-Pay-Da-Ka." That agency not only makes travel arrangements but leases apartments to foreigners, provides plumbers, telephone repairmen, maids, translators, piano teachers and even gives driving lessons.

It is also assumed by Westerners that while UPDK is officially a part of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, it is really an adjunct of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, and is used to keep track of what foreigners are doing.

At the State Department, Mr. Nolan's office is already facetiously being called "UPDK-West."

Besides telling the Soviet Embassy of the new travel requirement —

ed States has found it difficult to buy property for embassies or residences and has been forced to lease at considerable expense.

The embassies of those countries, on the other hand, have been able to buy properties freely on the open market here. Now, Mr. Nolan said, it is hoped that the affected countries will be more sensitive to U.S. needs.

The decision to set up the re-

The State Department is supposed to take steps to make life just as hard for foreign diplomats in Washington as it is for U.S. diplomats in their countries.

same rules hold for the Soviet consulate in San Francisco, but the Russians at the United Nations are exempt for the time being — the new bureau has sent a circular note to all foreign missions informing them that the new law requires them to tell the State Department whenever they want to buy, sell or rent property in the United States. The department then has 60 days to approve or disapprove.

This note was sent around because in several countries the Unit-

requirement that Soviet personnel use the State Department to make travel arrangements was taken, he said, for both national security reasons and to put pressure on the Russians to be more forthcoming in Moscow.

At present, diplomats in Moscow and Washington have to get permission to travel outside the respective capitals. But in Moscow, U.S. diplomats have found that even after approval was granted by the Foreign Ministry, UPDK re-

ported that it was unable to get plane tickets, or that hotels were booked in the city to which the diplomat wanted to travel.

Mr. Nolan said the State Department has subcontracted the travel agency aspects of the job to a company in McLean, Virginia, that will make the requisite reservations when told to do so by the office. He said if UPDK tells Americans that there are no tickets available for travel somewhere, his office might have to report the same news to the Soviet Embassy here.

By issuing the tickets, the State Department and the FBI, which is charged with surveillance of Soviet bloc diplomats, have a much more detailed idea of the Soviet diplomat's itinerary than in the past, when, after permission to travel was granted, the embassy could book a flight on any plane it wanted on the given day.

In the Soviet Union, American diplomats have assumed that when the Soviet agency books them into a hotel, they are placed in a room with built-in eavesdropping devices. The new system would also allow the State Department the possibility of control over what hotels the Russians can stay in, but no one is saying whether the rooms will be bugged.

"The Soviets are the first for whom this service is being provided," a State Department official said. "Other countries may be included in the near future. The principle of reciprocity is governing which countries will be using the travel service."

WORLD BRIEFS

1,200 Sikhs Detained in Punjab

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Police rounded up at least 600 militant Sikhs on Sunday, bringing to more than 1,200 the number arrested over the weekend to prevent their threatened sit-in on the roads of the state of Punjab, officials said.

Despite the crackdown, which began Saturday and included the arrest of 15 legislators, Sikh leaders vowed to "squat on the roads" to bring traffic to a halt all over Punjab on Monday to press their demands for political and economic autonomy in the state.

The leaders contended Saturday that they had organized more than 50,000 protesters to "do or die" in the name of the militant Akali Dal Party, which is reported to have the support of half of India's 12 million Sikhs. Those arrested were not charged and were expected to be released once the protest threat had passed.

Lebanese Trade Fire Near Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Druze and Christian militiamen clashed in the eastern mountains Sunday, breaching an Israeli-arranged peace truce negotiated almost two months ago.

The fighting began at dusk between Druze and Christians based about eight miles (13 kilometers) southeast of the capital. Artillery fire was at a greater level than at any time since the Israeli Army, which controls the area, negotiated a peace agreement between the two sides that took effect Feb. 7.

Dozens of gunmen ambushed cars of Christian villagers in the Chouf district in the afternoon, killing one man, wounding three and kidnapping three others, a security source said.

More Schoolgirls Ill on West Bank

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Three hundred more Arab schoolgirls fell ill in two towns on the Israeli-occupied West Bank Sunday, leading to demonstrations, stone-throwing and shooting.

The mass sickness, with symptoms of dizziness, fainting, nausea, headache and stomach pains, was the fourth outbreak in two weeks. A total of 700 to 800 West Bank residents, almost all of them teen-age girls, have been affected, as well as a few Israeli women soldiers.

The unexplained illness has heightened tensions on the West Bank, spread fear among the residents and led to extreme rhetoric on both sides. On Sunday, the army announced that two Israeli soldiers were wounded by a hand grenade outside a hospital in Nablus.

Policemen Killed in Kosovo Attack

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Two Yugoslav policemen were killed Saturday, apparently by an ethnic Albanian, in the southern province of Kosovo, officials here said.

They said the policemen, also ethnic Albanians, had been killed with a machine gun that belonged to one of them during a patrol in a village near the town of Orahovac. A man was being sought for questioning in connection with the killings, for which there was no obvious motive, the officials added.

Kosovo, Yugoslavia's poorest region, is populated mainly by ethnic Albanians. It was the scene of nationalist riots two years ago in which at least nine persons were killed and more than 600 ethnic Albanians subsequently jailed.

Colombia Rescue Work Continues

POPOYAN, Colombia (Reuters) — Rescue workers recovered 250 bodies and continued digging Sunday among the ruins of this earthquake-devastated city, where up to 500 people are feared to have died.

Meanwhile, a string of small tremors shook Costa Rica, after a major quake Saturday night that measured 7.1 on the Richter scale. No deaths were reported there.

Engineers surveying the damage in Popoyan, hit Thursday by a quake measuring 7 on the 12-degree Mercalli scale of earthquake intensity, said more than half the city's 9,000 Spanish-style buildings would have to be torn down as a precaution.

Admiral Vows to Regain Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Admiral Ruben Franco, the Argentine Navy commander, pledged Saturday, the anniversary of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, to raise the country's flag "once and for all" in the disputed islands.

"However long it takes, the moment will come when an Argentine hand will raise our flag for once and for all in the exact place where our men made history," he said in a speech read at navy facilities. The government has declared Monday a holiday to commemorate the landing in the Falklands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas. Argentine forces surrendered to British troops on June 14.

The Argentine Army marked Saturday's anniversary with a statement affirming the government's intention to "continue fighting in international organizations for the recovery of the archipelago."

Man Killed in French Ferry Fire

PENZANCE, England (Reuters) — A fire broke out Saturday on a French ferry with 700 people aboard, killing a French teacher and injuring 26 passengers, police said.

The blaze swept through 60 sleeping berths aboard the ferry Armorique as it headed from Roscoff in Brittany to Cork, Ireland, according to the owners, Brittany Ferries. Helicopters removed six persons with burns, smoke inhalation or shock, and flew them to a hospital in Penzance. One passenger was described as seriously injured.

Police said the other 20 injured were taken ashore by lifeboat after the ferry dropped anchor in Mount's Bay, off Penzance. The Armorique later continued its voyage.

Priest Joins Barbie's Legal Team

LYONS (AP) — The only attorney in France who also is a Roman Catholic priest is helping prepare the defense of Klaus Barbie for his trial on charges of crimes against humanity. Barbie's court-appointed lawyer said:

Alain de la Serre said Saturday he had asked the Rev. Robert Boyer, a Jesuit priest, to assist him on the case "because I knew he is passionately interested in this period of our history." Barbie, 69, faces trial in connection with his activities while serving as the Gestapo chief in Lyons during the Nazi occupation of France.

Father Boyer, 59, runs a center for Catholic youths in Lyons and has been a lawyer since 1974.

Gandhi Urges Closer Chinese Ties

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called for an era of friendship between India and China, saying there is "tremendous scope" for cooperation between the world's two most populous nations.

Mrs. Gandhi told a visiting 11-member Chinese delegation Saturday that the two countries should step up cultural and commercial exchanges in order to establish closer relations, officials said.

She said Chinese-Indian friendship would help improve the living standards of the two peoples and also contribute to peace "at a time when the world was facing serious dangers." The two nations fought a brief border war in 1962, and concluded their third round of border and normalization talks last February without settling their major differences.

New Party Holds Meeting in India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Maneka Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, opened the first convention of her new opposition party Sunday and called on India's youth to join the fight against corruption and unemployment.

Speaking at the first national convention of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (National Sanjiv Organization) in New Delhi, she said the government had become divorced from the people and tainted with corruption. Lashing out at Mrs. Gandhi's government, she said, "The nation is under siege, and the attackers are corruption and unemployment."

Maneka Gandhi, 26, the widow of Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay, who died in a plane crash in 1980, announced the formation of the party last nine months. She says the party has 800,000 members.

For the Record

BEIJING (AP) — A Shanghai court has ordered prison terms of up to 14 years for 22 persons accused in plots aimed at seizing power for the radical "Gang of Four." Shanghai newspapers reported Saturday. It was the largest series of trials reported for followers of the four, who included Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, and were sentenced to prison in 1981.

LONDON (AP) — Nasrat Bhutto, the widow of former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, is in Britain on a private visit, the Home Office said Sunday. A spokesman declined to say how long Mrs. Bhutto had been in Britain, but said that she may stay for as long as six months. Her husband was executed by the government of General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in 1979.

Churchman In Russia Assails U.S.

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An interagency task force is close to sending President Ronald Reagan a report that finds the Soviet Union guilty of violating the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty with recent missile tests, White House officials say.

Should the president and the National Security Council endorse the findings, the interagency group has prepared several U.S. responses, officials said.

In the past the United States has questioned Moscow through diplo-

matic channels about some of its missile tests and deployments, but never formally accused the Soviet Union of violating a strategic arms treaty.

However, the Reagan administration has accused the Soviet Union at the United Nations of violating international bans against the use of chemical warfare in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

An official declaration that the United States no longer felt bound by the 1979 strategic arms treaty — signed by President Jimmy Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, but never approved by the U.S. Senate — would have an impact on arms talks in Geneva and the arms race in general, officials said.

The United States has gone through diplomatic channels to ask questions of Moscow about its compliance in the Feb. 8 missile test and other instances where Washington has suspected the Soviet Union of possible violations of several arms agreements. Officials said the Soviet Union had always answered that it was complying with all the arms treaties.

The 1979 treaty permits each side to test and deploy one new intercontinental ballistic missile. In November, U.S. officials say, Moscow tested a new missile and told the United States this was the one

Missile Offer Is Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

fence purposes to have something to match those weapons," Mr. Gromyko said. "It does have this right."

He dismissed Mr. Reagan's demand that Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia be included in the Geneva negotiations on the test.

Officials said this effort had been hindered by the heavy coding of Soviet telemetry or electronic data from the missile tests, data monitored by U.S. intelligence and checked to verify Soviet compliance with the arms treaty. The treaty forbids encryption that "impedes" such verification.

The president said last Tuesday that the administration had proposed negotiating stronger verification procedures for the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Exchange Treaty of 1976, but that Moscow had rejected this approach.

U.S. Offer Is Still Alive

(Continued from Page 1)

missiles; that it does not cover aircraft capable of reaching the Soviet Union with atomic bombs from European and Asian bases and aircraft carriers, and that it includes an unreasonable demand that the Soviet Union dismantle its missiles in Asia as well as in Europe.

In rebuking these claims, U.S. officials point out that in 1979, when the Soviet Union had more than 400 warheads deployed on SS-20 missiles, the United States is said to add roughly one new missile each week. The West still has no such weapons, yet the Kremlin continues to claim that a balance exists, the officials said.

Washington claims that the missiles, which can hit targets in 15 minutes, should be the focus of the initial phase of negotiations and that to include aircraft now would divert attention from the more urgent problem of missiles.

But even if aircraft were counted, the official NATO analysis shows 2,500 Soviet and Warsaw Pact aircraft capable of hitting Western Europe with atomic bombs against 450 U.S. and allied aircraft planes.

Officials reiterated that the 144 submarine-based British and French missiles and the 18 French land-based missiles are sovereign forces not controlled by NATO and are meant as a last-ditch deterrent against atomic attacks on their countries.

They cannot deter attacks on other allied countries, which is why U.S. missiles must be deployed to link the overall security of Europe to the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

The officials also said that the Soviet Union has 920 other longer-range, strategic submarine-based missiles, a force larger than the 550 U.S. strategic missiles on submarines plus the French and British forces.

The Reagan administration also maintains that because the SS-20s are mobile, any agreement must also include limits on deployments in the Asian portions of the Soviet Union. About 108 of the 351 SS-20s are in the eastern Soviet Union, capable of reaching China, Japan and South Korea.

U.S. officials say U.S. tactical fighter-bombers based in Japan and Korea are no comparison to the quick-strike SS-20s in terms of a threat.

France will also set up a telephone service for information on available hotel and camping facilities.

Since last month, when the government imposed the limits on how much money French vacationers could take out of the country, resort owners have been looking forward to a boom year.

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All but Negotiators Optimistic on U.S.-Greek Base Talks

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — Greek government officials and opposition leaders alike are virtually taking for granted a swift and successful conclusion of the six-month-old talks on the future of U.S. military bases here. But the Greek negotiators involved are much more cautious.

Diplomatic sources claiming to be close to the talks say that Greek and U.S. negotiators agree that hard bargaining lies ahead on a number of obstacles when the discussions resume here April 11.

The sources point to the previous initiated — but never ratified — agreements on the bases, which are considered vital to the eastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And they note the emotionally volatile nature of politics in the eastern Mediterranean region.

However, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou last week voiced

optimism about arriving at agreement "within one or two months" on a "political framework" of an agreement.

This is a far cry from his days as opposition leader when his call to abrogate the 1953 agreement establishing the bases helped sweep his Panhellenic Socialist Movement to an outright parliamentary majority in the 1981 elections.

That gesture re-established the so-called 7-to-10 ratio which over much of the past decade has set a pattern whereby the amount of U.S. to Greece was about 70 percent that of the assistance to Turkey, Greece's larger, more populous neighbor and rival.

It was what Greece had perceived as a pro-Turkish tilt by the United States during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 that set off demands in Athens under a conservative, and now Socialist, administration for a new agreement on the U.S. bases.

One deal was initiated in 1976, but never ratified by a Greek government then in power, which believed a better arrangement could be found.

Indicative of the recently improved atmosphere was the assurance of a high-ranking Socialist official close to the prime minister who said the government was happily surprised to find an understanding administration in Washington.

In a country where anti-Americanism remains strong, such a compliment represented something of a departure. American support for the military junta that seized power here in 1967, and fell because of its inability to stop the invasion of Cyprus, has left deep-seated suspicion of U.S. motives.

Either by design or inattention the Reagan administration has proven thick-skinned and serene far in the negotiations.

Following Mr. Tikhonov's visit in late February, an aide-memoire from Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs,

was leaked, apparently by leftist elements within the Greek administration.

It did not deal specifically with the bases. Rather it reproached the Greek government for approving a recent Warsaw Pact proposal for a nonaggression treaty and a nuclear-free zone, policy decisions described as "still another step" on Greece's "departure from Allied unanimity," according to the Greek version published by Esoterica Weekly here.

Earlier, the U.S. administration was known to have been angered by Mr. Papandreou's odd-man-out dissent within NATO on everything from how to deal with Poland to welcoming the European peace movement.

Only last week, Greece dissented on an otherwise unanimous NATO decision backing President Ronald Reagan's latest proposal for an interim agreement with the Soviet Union on European medium-range nuclear missiles.

Under Mr. Papandreou, Greece has styled what he calls a "multidimensional" foreign policy. By that, he means that Greece should no longer automatically aid Western, especially U.S., positions as previous governments have done since World War II.

This foreign policy has proved popular among many Greeks, who believe that for the first time in years the Western allies are finally paying attention to their country's needs, rather than just those of NATO and Washington.

Although the outstanding issues in the base negotiations have not been identified, Mr. Papandreou has said that any agreement must satisfy Greek demands for a timetable for their eventual shutdown. That deadline is believed to be no more than 10 years. Arrangements for sharing information and an acceptable level of aid to improve Greece's armed forces are also believed to be conditions.

France Reportedly Vetoed Move By Japan to Develop NATO Ties

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan has tried to set up an informal consultation arrangement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but the move has been blocked by France. Japanese officials and foreign diplomats here report.

The attempt reportedly was made in January with U.S. support as a means of strengthening Japanese connections with the West on security matters. Officials pointed out that, while the United States was linked to Japan through the security treaty of 1960 and to its European allies through NATO, no ties on security matters existed between Japan and Western Europe.

In an attempt to bridge this gap, the sources said, Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, suggested during a trip to France, Britain and West Germany in January that an informal "consultation mechanism" be established between Tokyo and NATO.

French diplomats reported that their government had objected, saying the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 restricted membership to Atlantic and Mediterranean nations, required unanimous agreement on any new member and provided for no observer or associate status with outside powers.

As a result, Japanese officials said, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone decided to step up individual contacts with Britain, West Germany and France, the main NATO powers in Europe, as well as with the United States.

While Japan's pacifist constitution formally bars collective defense,

France pacts with any nation, including the United States, Western and Japanese officials point to several developments that have raised interest in Tokyo in obtaining some consultative access to NATO.

The officials said Japan saw its vital interests at stake in U.S. and Soviet proposals on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles, since the Russians have more than 100 in Asia. While NATO is not a direct party to the talks on the missiles that have been going on in Geneva, the officials noted that the alliance would be involved in the deployment of new U.S. missiles if the talks fail.

The officials also cited the establishment by NATO last fall of a new committee on East-West trade after a trip to Europe by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to discuss economic sanctions against Moscow.

A link to this committee was understood to be the means by which Japan hoped to obtain its consultation arrangement with NATO.

Yoshio Karita, a Foreign Minis-

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — The Dutch national airline KLM inaugurated passenger service to Taiwan on Sunday.

Last month, China said it opposed the KLM flights, citing the sovereignty of its airspace.

China Airlines, Taiwan's carrier, is scheduled to begin service to Amsterdam on April 12. China Airlines and KLM are to fly one round trip a week.

The Associated Press

KLM Inaugurates Flights to Taiwan

Vietnamese Seize Camp In Cambodia

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnamese infantry swept into the headquarters of guerrilla forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk in northern Cambodia on Sunday, scattering the camp's 30,000 inhabitants.

Many of them fled into Thailand's Surin province, opposite the camp.

International relief agency officials in Surin estimated that about 500 artillery shells fell into the sprawling encampment between 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. Sunday.

Relief officials in the Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet said they were told by fleeing Cambodians that a large force of Vietnamese infantry had occupied the camp. They said casualties were high.

A spokesman for the United Nations Border Relief Operation said that 5,000 Cambodians had entered Thai territory by early evening and that many more were expected to follow from the camp at O-Samak or Siemreapville.

The spokesman said UN officials and officers of a Thai paramilitary task force would transfer the Cambodians on Monday to a site selected three months ago inside Thailand to receive fleeing guerrillas in case their camp was overrun.

A Red Cross field hospital in Thailand opposite O-Samak received 29 patients with wounds from small shells or hand grenades, a Red Cross official said.

The Vietnamese strike was the second major attack against Cambodian resistance bases in four days.

Arafat Sees No Merit In U.S. Peace Proposal

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, after two days of meetings with King Hussein of Jordan, said Sunday there was nothing of merit in President Ronald Reagan's peace plan, which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank.

Mr. Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pledged to support a plan calling for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. His aides said the PLO would never authorize King Hussein to negoti-

ate with Israel on behalf of the PLO as Mr. Reagan had hoped.

Mr. Jordan had no comment on the talks.

Mr. Reagan's proposal, made in September, would have Palestinians govern themselves, in association with Jordan, in settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. The Reagan plan rules out an independent Palestinian state and has no role for the PLO in peace negotiations.

Asked whether he saw merit in Mr. Reagan's proposal, Mr. Arafat said: "I am sorry, I see nothing because still the Americans completely support ... the Israeli aggression."

After his third private session with King Hussein on behalf of the PLO, Mr. Arafat met reporters in a PLO office building.

He implied that his talks with the king had covered possible modifications to the Arab plan adopted last fall in Fez, Morocco, to make it acceptable to the United States and Israel.

The Paris office of the Mujahidin told Reuters by telephone Saturday that the guerrillas had destroyed equipment and machinery in an attack near the Kurdish town of Banchi on March 24. Explosive materials, including 7,000 detonators, were captured by the guerrillas, the organization said.

Spelunker Dies in Italy

United Press International

LONDON — An Iranian opposition group, the Mujahidin, says that its forces and Kurdish guerrillas have destroyed the largest logistic center of the Revolutionary Guards in the western province of Kurdistan.

The Paris office of the Mujahidin told Reuters by telephone Saturday that the guerrillas had destroyed equipment and machinery in an attack near the Kurdish town of Banchi on March 24. Explosive materials, including 7,000 detonators, were captured by the guerrillas, the organization said.

United Press International

SALENTO, Italy — A 23-year-old cave explorer died Saturday after being trapped 260 feet (80 meters) inside a mountain grotto about 40 miles (64 kilometers) southeast of Salerno, police reported.

The two men met for about two hours Sunday.

Western diplomats say King Hussein, if he receives the PLO's endorsement, is ready to negotiate with Israel on behalf of the Palestinians on the Reagan initiative.

But Khalil al-Wazir, an Arafat deputy also known as Abu Jihad, ruled out any such endorsement.

"King Hussein wants it, but we don't find it satisfying," he said. "The Palestinians are not going to give a mandate to anyone. There was a long struggle for sole representation. We are not going to allow anyone to speak for us."

Israel has soundly rejected the idea of an independent Palestinian state and has declared it will never withdraw from East Jerusalem, which it captured from the Jordanians in the 1967 Middle East War. It has been settling the West Bank with Israelis.

Farouk Kadouni, the head of the PLO's political department, said the Reagan plan was "inadequate." He said that the PLO wants broad peace talks under the auspices of the United Nations.

Last week, Palestinian sources said the PLO and Jordanians were trying for a formula incorporating the Reagan and Arab plans.

In Beirut, Major Saad Haddad said Sunday that the United States had pressured Lebanon to refuse to accept his Israeli-backed militia as a security force in southern Lebanon as part of efforts to arrange withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Haddad said he had been arrested on charges of passing industrial secrets to the Soviet Union.

Policemen said Friday that the man, Patrick Guerrier, 25, had photocopied documents and passed them to officials of the Soviet Embassy whom the police identified as



Penny Franco will transfer to a new Brownie unit.

Brownie Is Kicked Out For Unpaid Cookie Bill

The Associated Press

MOUNT CLEMENS, Michigan — Girl Scout officials have transferred an 8-year-old girl to a new Brownie unit after her first troop leader ousted her because a customer moved away without paying for five boxes of cookies.

Penny Franco of Clinton Township was at home Wednesday preparing for a Brownie meeting when the troop leader called and said she "wouldn't be welcome," said Michele Franco, Penny's mother. "She told me not to bother bringing Penny to the meeting," Mrs. Franco said. "It was all over the cookies."

The customer had ordered five boxes of Girl Scout cookies but moved away before coming up with \$8.75 to pay for them.

On Thursday, Girl Scout officials apologized for the incident and placed Penny in another Brownie troop, Mrs. Franco said.

The Brownies are the youngest Girl Scouts.

"It looks like the troop leader did a very dumb thing," said Jean Czapik, program director of the Girl Scouts' Otsego Council in Macomb County.

Mrs. Franco said the troop leader had demanded payment by the family, but the girl's father had been out of work for 14 months and had received his final unemployment check.

"We had already bought six boxes of cookies to help out," said Mrs. Franco. "We just didn't think we could afford to buy another five." Penny sold \$70 worth of cookies, including \$10 to her own family, and gave the money to the troop.

Cheysson Is Accused Of Slander by China

Reuters

BEIJING — China has strongly criticized Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, accusing him of slandering Beijing during a recent Southeast Asian tour.

The Chinese have rejected both Mr. Reagan's proposal and the Arab plan.

People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, said in a commentary Saturday that Mr. Cheysson had said that Thailand faced threats from China in the past and had implied this was a reason to continue to mistrust Beijing.

Asked whether King Hussein felt as he did about the Arab plan, Mr. Arafat said, "This point is still under discussion."

The two men met for about two hours Sunday.

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Mr. Haddad said he had been arrested on charges of passing industrial secrets to the Soviet Union.

Policemen said Friday that the man, Patrick Guerrier, 25, had photocopied documents and passed them to officials of the Soviet Embassy whom the police identified as

agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency. Mr. Guerrier was identified as an archivist, but French officials would not name the company for which he works.

Mr. Guerrier was jailed Wednesday. Police said he had been arrested in the Paris suburb of Meaux, where he lives, while passing documents to an attaché of the Soviet Embassy.

The statement added: "The solutions proposed by the United Nations are in the view of the French government the most appropriate for the desirable political solution" in Cambodia.

"Any other interpretation of the position of France is erroneous," it said.

The announcement in Paris on the same day that officials

in Madrid said a Soviet diplomat had been asked to leave Spain because he was engaged in activities incompatible with his status — diplomatic parlance for spying. There was no official comment on press reports in Spain that the Soviet Union and the Spanish government had arranged for the departure to avoid reciprocal action by the Soviet government against Spanish diplomats in Moscow.

And on Thursday, the British government said it planned to expel two Soviet diplomats and a Soviet journalist as spies. The Soviet Embassy in Britain protested the expulsion, and one of those expelled, Igor V. Titov, correspondent for the Soviet foreign affairs magazine New Times, told reporters, "I am not a spy."

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Faith-Healing Boom Spreads in Poland as Health Care Declines

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Paweł Polonecki is a former long-distance runner and boxer who discovered only four years ago that he might have "special gifts."

Now, Mr. Polonecki, 31, is a faith healer and has already realized two long-held dreams — a new car and world travel. And, it seems, he is within reach of his third goal, a new apartment.

The "special gifts" are parapsychological. Parapsychology is the branch of psychology that investigates psychic phenomena such as telepathy and extrasensory perception.

Mr. Polonecki, who is among Poland's best-known "blooming therapists," discovered his talent at the right moment. Poland is in the midst of a faith-healing boom rooted partly in Slavic-peasant mysticism and partly in the deterioration of the country's medical-care system, a byproduct of its economic crisis.

On a recent Saturday morning, about 100 people jammed the tiny central Warsaw clinic where Mr. Polonecki meets his patients. A sign near the entrance advised: "No further appointments with Mr. Polonecki until 1985."

His treatment consists of laying his hands on the ailing parts of the patients' bodies. Mr. Polonecki compares his patients to worn-out car batteries, saying his treatment has the effect of "recharging them with energy so that the whole system can operate."

Another Polish faith healer, Stanisław Nardelli, recently drew more than 2,000 people from all over the country to a therapy session in the sports hall of a kilowatt factory.

Clive Harris, a Canadian faith healer, is touring Poland for a month, appearing in at least five cities. A notice of his visit was published in the Roman Catholic newspaper here, and the church is helping to organize his appearance.

The rich and the powerful are as caught up in the Polish faith-healing boom as the poor and the ordinary. "Other than General [Wojciech] Jaruzelski," Mr. Polonecki said, referring to the Polish leader, "I treat practically all the levels of the government hierarchy. I have several [cabinet] ministers among my patients."

The Polish media have contributed to the phenomenon, featuring the faith healers on television and promoting them in newspapers and magazines.



Chang Da-chien, who was considered one of the best Asian painters of the 20th century, died Saturday in Taipei.

Chang Da-chien Dies; Chinese Artist Was 84

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Chang Da-chien, 84, who blended modern and ancient Chinese art forms to become one of Asia's finest 20th-century painters, died here Saturday of a heart ailment, hospital officials said.

The country is short of medicine, drugs and medical equipment. Poland has received 1,000 tons (900 metric tons) of donated medical supplies in the last two years, satisfying only a small fraction of the country's needs.

"Some Western drugs are unused," the internist said. "Doctors aren't familiar with them and are reluctant to use them." What is needed most, she said, are "very basic" medicines and drugs.

Surgical gloves and hypodermic needles, which need to be discarded after use, now must be saved and used again. A urology hospital in Warsaw has a single set of surgical instruments. "I'm afraid it's even less than what will happen" when those are worn out, one doctor said. "We'll have to stop operating."

As it is, only one-third of the necessary heart surgeries can be performed in Poland each year, according to a medical committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Experts blame the high death rate from cancer on inadequate diagnostic equipment.

And many of those who make it to the operating table suffer post-operative infections.

"It happens that a patient comes to a hospital with one disease and leaves it with at least one additional one," the magazine *Veto* reported.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Assorted Characters

Regarding "U.S. Puzzle on Voter Turnout: Why Don't They Turn Out?" (IHT, March 21):

By relying on the blowzy vagaries of the pedagogues of political science as the basis for his report, E.J. Dionne Jr. of course blew it. The question, it seems to me, is easily answered: such presidential candidates as Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Richard Nixon, George McGovern and John Anderson.

A list of political nominees holding federal, state or local office would fit the Sunday editions of *The New York Times*.

If the citizens were offered a choice among humble upstanding sycophants candidates for public office, it would, I am convinced, turn out in masses. Alas, as Thomas Jefferson said, "The moment the last of public office takes a man's mind, there is a sudden transition in his character."

Thus we will probably never bear witness to such a miracle.

STEPHEN ROSENTHAL
Zurich

Regarding "Human Sacrifice in a Warring World" (IHT, March 25):

James Reston's moving article about the increase of war as a form of economic restoration ends with the poignant question: why, when we have the horrifying facts, do we not have the feeling that could lead us to end this violence? Trillions for missiles. How much for unemployment and food stamps?

One answer, perhaps too obvious to be noticed, is that there is a glaring omission in the councils of state where the decisions of war are taken. There are no women there. More than half the world's people do not participate in these destructive decisions. A world so structured is a paradigm of oppression. Men who perceive nothing wrong or distorted in such an imbalance are unlikely to arrive at equitable resolutions of conflict.

But there is an even more sinister result here. A world ruled by men will reflect the stereotypes of male behavior. Being masculine means being strong, aggressive, non-emotional. There is a behavioral continuum that begins with the small boy who is encouraged to fight his own battles. The operative word here is "fight." The worst thing one can say to a boy is that he is like a girl.

The boy grows up to be a man who shuns any behavior which is like that of a girl or woman. And what is the stereotype of female behavior? Caring, nurturance, awareness of feelings, and expressiveness. No wonder then that the other end of the continuum is war, the ultimate expression of stereotypically masculine behavior!

LYDIA WELLS HORTON
Brussels

Regarding "Medicine and Death Should Remain Enemies" (IHT, March 24) by Matthew Conoly:

We wish to clarify that the assistance that Ethiopia obtains from international bilateral sources is effectively being transferred to the drought victims.

In some cases it may be interesting to note that the government is even diverting development funds to tackle this urgent drought problem. Health care centers, food provision centers and temporary airfields have been constructed in the drought-affected regions to ensure the immediate transfer of relief supplies to the affected people.

The major factors that explain the drought problem in the northern regions of Ethiopia are long-standing problems of deforestation, insufficient soil conservation, the cultivation of mountain slopes resulting in soil erosion, and low water absorption.

These together have contributed to considerable environmental deterioration and serious drought problems. The recent drought is affecting the people in the north-

ern regions of Ethiopia is the result, apart from the major factors mentioned above, of insufficient rains during the rainy season. To alleviate this grave problem, more aid must be forthcoming from bilateral and international sources.

By polarizing medicine and death, Dr. Conoly distorts the experience of patients, relatives and clinicians who realize that death is an inevitable part of life itself and must at some point be accepted, regardless of the tools that can be used to postpone it. Patients have little doubt that their doctors can keep them alive; what they are anxious to know is whether they will be allowed to die when they no longer want aggressive intensive procedures performed on them. They fear the unthinking application of intensive care to their already suffering bodies.

RAYMOND WOLLER
Grand Sacomex, Switzerland

Medicine and Death

Regarding "Medicine and Death Should Remain Enemies" (IHT, March 24) by Matthew Conoly:

The timing of your column on medical ethics was excellent, coming as they did the day Dr. Barney Clark was removed from his mechanical heart. However, Dr. Conoly's essay did little to shed light on a difficult subject.

Assisted suicide? Those of us who have watched relatives subjected to intensive care procedures might well choose to call the release from machines and drugs "unassisted life."

By polarizing medicine and death, Dr. Conoly distorts the experience of patients, relatives and clinicians who realize that death is an inevitable part of life itself and must at some point be accepted, regardless of the tools that can be used to postpone it. Patients have

little doubt that their doctors can keep them alive; what they are anxious to know is whether they will be allowed to die when they no longer want aggressive intensive procedures performed on them. They fear the unthinking application of intensive care to their already suffering bodies.

LOUIS FITZGIBSON
Haywards Heath, England

The fact that 80 percent of

'Nonexecutive Stress' Is Tied to Heart Disease

U.S. and Swedish Studies Indicate Low Job Control Adds to Risk

By Bryce Nelson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Executive stress has been a popular subject for years among psychologists and mass market writers. But the greater cause for concern in occurrence of heart disease, as a group of American and Swedish researchers now see it, might appropriately be called "nonexecutive stress."

From studies based on 5,100 Swedish and American men, the investigators found that heart disease is more prevalent in workers such as cooks, waiters, hospital orderlies and assembly-line personnel, who combine heavy job demands with low ability to influence how their tasks are done.

The lowest tenth of such workers, measured in ability to control their own jobs, was approximately five times as likely to develop coronary heart disease as the privileged top tenth of workers in job control, according to Dr. Robert A. Karasek, an associate professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University, New York, who led the research.

The health risk of low job control in developing heart disease is "roughly the same order of magnitude as smoking or an elevated serum cholesterol level," he said in an interview last week. Machine-paced assembly-line workers were from 70 percent to 200 percent more likely to develop heart disease than low-level managerial personnel.

The studies could eventually play a role in altering perceptions about the causes of heart disease, though the researchers emphasize that their work is not yet complete. They assert, however, that the project already points to the first scientific conclusions linking decision-making capacities to the incidence of heart disease.

If it continues at 2 percent, as many economists expect, nearly half the world's people, most of them in Third World countries, will have lower incomes and declining standards of living, Mr. Brown said. His assessment was in a Worldwatch pamphlet sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund and called "Population Policies for a New Economic Era."

"In an age of slower economic growth, improvements in living standards for these people may depend more on the skills of family planners than on those of economic planners," Mr. Brown said.

The majority of those most affected by these trends, Mr. Brown contend, live in countries where populations are expanding at 3 percent or more a year.

He attributes current grain surpluses in exporting countries to the stagnant world economy; the central decline in world oil prices, he

says, is the result of fuel conservation, not of an increase in world supply.

In 1950-1973, oil prices averaged \$2 a barrel. From then until last year, they rose to \$24 per barrel. In this period, oil production has gone from increasing 7.6 percent annually to decreasing 5.7 percent annually. Since 1950, the annual rate of growth in grain production has fallen from 2.1 percent to 1.8 percent and the annual rate of growth of the gross world product has declined from 3 percent to 1.6 percent, the Worldwatch director wrote.

Yet in the last decade, the world population has grown. In 1970, it was 3.7 billion. From then until last year, it increased to 7 million. Last year it increased 76 million. Mr. Brown said, "As oil prices have climbed, as new cropland has become scarce and as soils have eroded, growth in world food output has slowed." Mr. Brown wrote. Curbing population growth is essential, he said.

Report Urges Cuts in Birthrates As Third World Economies Slow

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If the rate of economic growth throughout the world continues to decline, particularly among less-developed countries, only those that quickly reduce birthrates will have enough food and energy, according to a report issued recently by a privately funded research organization.

In a gloomy examination of trends in population growth and economic decline, Lester R. Brown, director of the organization, the Worldwatch Institute, said the 2 percent current rate of world economic growth was less than half the rate four years ago.

If it continues at 2 percent, as many economists expect, nearly half the world's people, most of them in Third World countries, will have lower incomes and declining standards of living, Mr. Brown said.

The chief investigators included Dr. Tore Theorell, professor at the National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health in Stockholm, and Dr. Joseph E. Schwartz, an assistant professor of sociology at Columbia. They reported their findings, based on examination of 2,950 Swedish workers, in the July 1981 issue of the American Journal of Public Health and in the March 1982 issue of Social Science Medicine, a British journal. Another study, based on 2,150 American workers, which was completed in September 1982, is still in manuscript.

Most of the countries with the highest birthrates are in Africa. The chief investigators included Dr. Tore Theorell, professor at the National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health in Stockholm, and Dr. Joseph E. Schwartz, an assistant professor of sociology at Columbia. They reported their findings, based on examination of 2,950 Swedish workers, in the July 1981 issue of the American Journal of Public Health and in the March 1982 issue of Social Science Medicine, a British journal. Another study, based on 2,150 American workers, which was completed in September 1982, is still in manuscript.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Which Is It to Be?

Well, what's it to be, Mr. President — a holy war against Soviet evil or a sober struggle to find a way to share the planet with the devil?

Each day brings a slightly different Ronald Reagan. Given the choice, we favor the statesman in Beverly Hills last week. His grasp of Cold War history was shallow; no amount of patriotism can justify the claim that the United States never abused its global power or never propped up the arms race. But his perception of the American dilemma was noble: "We must both defend freedom and preserve the peace. We must stand true to our principles and our friends while preventing a holocaust." And his words and pledge were moving: "Four successive administrations have made proposals for arms control and [weapons] modernization that have become embroiled in political controversy. No one gained from this divisiveness. All of us are going to have to take a fresh look at our previous positions. I pledge to you my participation in such a fresh look and my determination to assist in forging a renewed bipartisan consensus."

You can dismiss all that as just lather, from a president whose nuclear diplomacy and military spending are under vigorous attack. He is looking to restore his power to push through the MX and other dubious weapons and to delay negotiations until the Russians can count the new missiles in their quiver. We prefer to think, however, that Mr. Reagan is approaching reality; that he now knows that the harder the line he wants to pursue toward Moscow, the greater must be his concessions to competing American demands, allied unity and, yes, Soviet sensibility.

Mr. Reagan is right to contend that the nuclear freeze movements encourage the Russians to think they can weaken Western defenses without paying a fair price at the bargaining table. He is right to believe that an American consensus on security issues would bring faster results. And he is right to imply that he shares the blame for dividing America and creating doubt about its purposes.

The world just cannot be remade every four years. The weapons in Mr. Reagan's arsenal and the ideas governing his arms diplomacy were fashioned long ago, in other administrations. Allies and adversaries cannot be jolted at every inaugural and then accused of not cooperating or bargaining in good faith.

Signed treaties, if good enough to observe, should not be left unratified for partisan reasons. Statesmen run an endless relay; they cannot pretend to be 60-yard dashes and disdain the baton. If Mr. Reagan hopes to be perceived as a long-distance runner bearing the hopes of all, he has now asserted the right regimen: "a fresh look at our previous positions" and "a renewed bipartisan consensus."

How might that be forged? By reviewing the defense budget and, system by system, justifying it with military doctrines that Americans can understand and accept. By recognizing that a stable nuclear balance is a cause unto itself, unaltered by irritations over El Salvador or Yemen. By distinguishing between diplomatic demands on Soviet conduct and a crusade to weaken its economy and political system. By matching American ambitions to available resources. By staffing the government with talented officials who have the standing and skill to deal with Soviet leaders.

Consensus cannot mean only "trust your president" — not a president who has heaped mistrust on predecessors in both parties and who once eagerly proclaimed disunity. But the needed consensus can be regained — by a president who believes that Americans, no less than Russians, will respond to displays of "patience, determination and national unity." Such a president could indeed make this a memorable Easter.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rites of Spring

Sap rises, buds unfurl, evenings lighten, the cycle of seasons begins anew. Easter rites celebrate the renewability of life. Religious themes of resurrection or deliverance, marked on dates linked to the coming of spring, give Easter and Passover their special richness.

Rites that edge too far from their roots become empty ceremonies. In the Soviet Union, to assuage people's thirst for ritual, the state tries to assume the ceremonial functions of the church. At the local Palace of Festive Events its citizens celebrate birth, marriage and death in elaborate rites performed by robed officials. But the new rites "often seem pale imitations and even parodies of what they were meant to supplement," our colleague Serge Schmemann noted in Kiev last month.

There are some who would like to see more state ritual in the United States.

"American public life is starved of ceremony and even, one may say, of pageant," Henry Fairlie wrote recently in The New Republic. The Queen's visit to California moved him to reflect that "Americans might gawk less at the British monarchy if they found some way to celebrate their own public institutions with ... uplifting pageantry."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan Prods Israel

A stir has arisen over President Reagan's surprise statement that he will not permit the transfer of more F-16 warplanes to Israel until Israeli forces leave Lebanon. But why should there be any fuss, on the American side at least? The planes have been on hold since Israel invaded Lebanon last June. The Reagan administration has said it was studying whether Israel used them for other than the approved purpose of self-defense.

Mr. Reagan simply updated the public rationale for the hold in order to apply a bit more pressure for the sake of Lebanon. You could say he has shelved the question of Israel's purpose last summer and decided instead to release the planes as soon as Israel withdraws. From using the F-16 question as a stick, he has turned to using it as a carrot.

The Israelis are unhappy. They contest any suggestion that their purpose in Lebanon last summer went beyond self-defense or that their purpose now goes beyond negotiating an early departure. They believe that their preferred role as a strategic partner, standing up to these days to the newly reinforced Soviet client regime in Syria, should override any American reservations about their regional policy. And they resist any American use of arms supplies as stick or carrot, saying the practice (not unprecedented) is counterproductive.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR APRIL 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Exasperation in Portugal

LISBON — In contrast with the tribute rendered by the Portuguese press to the Herald's comments on Portugal's affairs, is the growing feeling of exasperation shown at the tone of patronizing superiority adopted by leading English papers, in whose utterances are thought to be insinuations of a possible intervention of foreign powers in Portugal's internal politics. The feelings of the Portuguese may be summarized in the historical reply of Portugal's greatest statesman, the Marqués de Pombal, who to the threat of invasion on the part of a Spanish Ambassador replied haughtily, "So great is the power of a man in his own house that even when dead it requires four men to carry him out of it."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

1933: Secrecy Bill Is Passed

WASHINGTON — The State Department has issued a statement regarding the bill making it a criminal offense to publish secret state documents. The statement said the bill was designed to protect diplomatic codes, and concluded, "It is in no way intended as a muzzle of censorship of the press." There was considerable mystery following the swift action of the House in rushing through a bill making it a criminal offense to publish any secret documents of the United States which it deems prejudicial to the safety or the interest of the state. Democratic leaders added to the mystery when questioned. The circumstances leading to passage of the bill, they said, were so serious as to seal their lips.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let These Preachers Have Their Say

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Holy Week

this year brought an unholy

row over nuclear weapons.

The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, who is supposed to know more about the West than anybody else in Moscow, chose this all weeks, to reject and even mock Ronald Reagan's latest offer to compromise on the nuclear issue.

There were demonstrations in Britain and West Germany against placing U.S. cruise and Pershing-2

missiles in Europe to match the Soviet SS-20 missiles that are now targeted on every European capital.

Even in Jerusalem, of all places and of all times, the Israeli foreign minister was complaining that Washington was holding up final approval of the delivery of 75 F-16 fighter planes until Israel got out of Lebanon. Some Holy Week!

But maybe these things shouldn't be taken too seriously. What is serious is the attempt by the politicians, including the president of the

United States, to keep the preachers from "interfering" in the debate on the control of nuclear weapons.

Some preachers have been insisting they have a duty to proclaim their faith in the sanctity of human life, and therefore a right to take part in the political debate on the future of these instruments of war.

Some of the politicians are arguing that the spiritual leaders should remember the constitutional separation of church and state and should mind their own business.

"Well," as Mr. Reagan is always saying, "we should not forget the past"; and on Cathedral Hill in Washington, while Capitol Hill's politicians were away for the Easter recess, the past was not forgotten.

The preachers were insisting that, while church and state had been separated as institutions since the start of the republic, there was no way to separate morals and politics.

"Religion in America takes no direct part in the government of society," de Tocqueville wrote in 1835, "but it must be regarded as the first of our public institutions."

Although religious groups and leaders, he added, took no direct part in political activities, religion in America had a decisive, though indirect, influence on the minds and hearts of the people, shaping their morals, manners and customs.

This is not as true today as it was when de Tocqueville wrote "Democracy in America," but even Mr. Gromyko and Yuri Andropov are all for their missiles but not for America's missiles. It's a children's game, because even if we could agree on the balance at Geneva, both sides would still have enough to destroy each other and blow up the world.

The preachers were insisting that church and state argue about morals and politics — they have done so for centuries. Let Mr. Reagan argue for zero-sum missiles and then amend it and have Mr. Gromyko reject it. The guess here is that after all the arguments and demonstrations, they will heed the old Russian proverb that "bad compromise is better than a good battle."

The only trouble is that after they agree to compromise at Geneva, no matter how many nuclear weapons they agree on, they will still have enough to destroy the world they are climbing around the world.

There is a problem when the anti-nuclear people in Europe take a

stand in its own way.

The New York Times

Two Socialists: Mitterrand Counts on Industry

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President François Mitterrand has come under heavy fire.

He has ceded some, but doesn't seem to have buckled. He is surprisingly relaxed, appearing more confident and decisive in private than in public, as he commands the angry and bewildered French to tighten their belts several notches.

His Socialist Party and its Com-

munist coalition partners had made

many promises, many theoretical arguments about having the formula for prosperity. All it takes, they fig-

ured out a decade ago, is to索取

the rich, seize management power by

large-scale nationalization, and dis-

tribute the goodies to consumers.

Now they have had to revert to

more orthodox austerity. It is a pain-

ful lesson of how another kind of

supply-side panacea failed. Once

again ideology and theory have

proved to be bad economics.

That does not seem to bother Mr.

Mitterrand too much. He is a Social-

ist but was never a classical Marxist.

Up to a point he accepts the Marx-

ist view that the struggle for economic

power is what shapes society. But he

prefers to talk about "sozio-profes-

sional groups" rather than "class strug-

gle," because he includes the

West Germany, and the franc fell

last week. Investment continued to dwindle. Gimmicks to fight unemployment by cutting the workweek and promoting early retirement added to

industrial costs and the deficit.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1983

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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Market Marks Time Waiting For Decline in Interest Rates

PARIS — With the cost of overnight money in New York soaring to 10 1/4 percent, the Eurobond market closed early for the spring holiday last week trusting that the Easter bunny would stomp interest rates lower.

The sharp rise in the key federal funds rate in New York from the 8 1/2 percent prevailing earlier, was widely attributed to end-quarter tensions and bankers were confidently predicting that short-term rates would now be free to ease and that the bond market would come back to life.

Awaiting this event, the market did little but mark time last week with only two new dollar issues — both swaps — announced.

Both issues bore what looked like low coupons of 10 1/4 percent. But if the terms were unappealing, the names of the issuers were not. Fed up with the flood of bank paper and hungry for high-grade corporate paper, investors rushed to buy the \$50 million of eight-year bonds offered by BMW — its first ever Eurodollar bond — as well as the \$50-million, seven-year bonds of Gasunie which was also making its debut.

The BMW issue, a swap into Swiss francs, ended the week quoted at 95 1/2, compared to the subscription price of par. Gasunie, in which Exxon and Shell share a half ownership with the Dutch government, was quoted at 99 1/2 percent.

BMW's first Eurodollar bond was offered at par.

The Gasunie issue was an interest-rate swap and in the market put its cost of floating-rate money at some 3 1/2 points below the London interbank offered rate.

The market's apparent indifference to the coupons was taken as indication of how hungry investors are for high-grade corporate bonds.

Also, bankers noted, the issues were small compared to the near standard \$100 million that most bond issuers seek these days.

"There is investor appetite out there," one banker quipped, "even at prices competitive with New York." He estimated that BMW and Gasunie paid slightly less — by about some 10 basis points — than U.S. government paper was fetching in the New York market.

Assured of investors' interest, the only question that bankers have is whether many corporate borrowers of such high quality are ready to tap the market. Most companies are said to be holding back, waiting to offer bonds when rates fall lower.

Meanwhile, the market is bracing for a new flood of bank paper. A number of Australian banks are reported to be in the wings and a \$100 million, 10-year bond issue for Fuji Bank is also imminent. A number of other Japanese banks are also reported to be preparing issues.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the World Bank floated \$300 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a slight discount of 3 1/2 points.

By contrast, the Inter-American Development Bank, which investors fear must be sitting on a lot of risky paper, these days, priced its 200 million DM of 10-year, 7 1/2 percent bonds at 95 1/2 to yield 7.83 percent. But the paper was trading at 98 1/2 for a yield of 8 percent.

Renfe, the Spanish railway, is currently offering 100 million DM of eight-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 8 3/4 percent. This was quoted on a when-issued basis at 98 1/2 for a yield of 8.47 percent.

A small 50-million-DM private placement was made for Tokugawa, a small Japanese bank. Its eight-year bonds were priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

This week will see Quebec offering 200 million DM and Kubota 100 million DM.

International Herald Tribune



Joseph Vittoria: His defection to Avis brings a lawsuit from Hertz.

Hertz, Avis Feud Over Man

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a tale of corporate intrigue that makes Dallas' Ewing Oil Co. look tame. The allegations include stolen corporate documents, broken employment contracts and the secretive hiring of employees.

A decade later, in 1974, Vittoria says, he was "technically fired" by Avis from that post, although he was rescued by Winston V. Morrow Jr., who was then president of Avis. Soon after Mr. Morrow left Avis in 1976, Mr. Vittoria moved to Hertz, and 35 Avis employees followed him. At Hertz, Mr. Vittoria rose to become president and chief executive before being demoted twice and finally fleeing, in early 1982, back to Avis.

Mr. Vittoria remains open and even humorous about his career. "I would have been happy to stay at one place, but it appears I wasn't wanted," he said.

The American-born son of a Naples banker, Mr. Vittoria grew up on the North Shore of Long Island, seven miles (11 kilometers) from his office at Avis' headquarters in Garden City. He took his first job with Hertz as a way of combining a desire to live in Italy with an itch to join a growth industry.

In the late 1960s, Mr. Vittoria, with his Italian bride, had just settled in London, where he had been named general manager for Avis' European operations. Growth was so fast that by 1973, Mr. Vittoria claims, Avis' European revenues exceeded those from its domestic operations.

In 1973, Mr. Vittoria was asked to leave by his boss, Colm M. Marshall, then an Avis executive vice president and now chief executive of British Airways.

"Marshall saw me as a rival," Mr. Vittoria said.

(Continued on Page 9)

Paine, Webber Fined Over Bogus Lawyer

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

would remain a vice president of the firm.

"We were upset and concerned when this happened," Mr. Miller said. "It was unfortunate that he held himself out as a lawyer, but I like to think it was an isolated instance. Frankly, I think it was temporary insanity. We have brought in someone else to take over his duties, but he was too key in the department, in knowing where all the pieces of paper were, for us to move him out right away."

In the case in which he held himself out as a lawyer, Mr. Longworth had conducted an internal investigation of the former employee's claim, and Paine, Webber's lawyers invoked the attorney-client privilege and a rule protecting lawyers' work products to withhold the evidence developed during that investigation.

Mr. Longworth testified that he was member of the Michigan bar during an August deposition taken at Paine, Webber's New York headquarters. According to The Law Journal, Mr. Johnson discovered the lie the next day by calling the Michigan bar.

IMF Sets Deadline for Aid

WASHINGTON — Member governments of the International Monetary Fund, including the United States, have approved a Nov. 30 deadline for the governments to furnish \$31 billion for help to countries in financial trouble.

The U.S. share, about \$14 billion, needs the approval of Congress. Reagan administration officials have urged Congress to act, but there is strong feeling among

members that they should only do so if they can also make stiffer rules to prevent loans by banks that countries will have trouble repaying.

A fund spokesman said Friday that the required 85 percent approval had been reached in votes received by cable from the 146 member governments.

He declined to say how the government voted, but since the U.S. share is 19.5 percent, its vote must have been included as affirmative.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 31/April 1, excluding bank service charges

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

International Bond Prices - Week of March 30

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

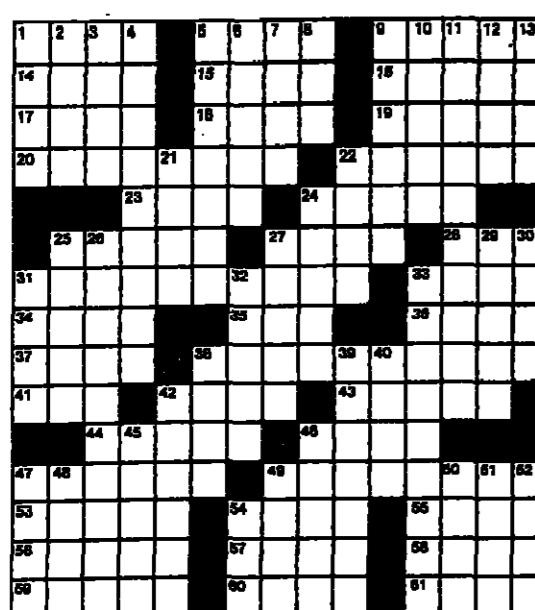
	Strt/Conv	Issue Pr.	Mkt Pr.	Yield	Mo	Avg	Mo	Avg	Mo	Avg	Mo	Avg	Mo	Avg	Mo	Avg
Ant	Security	%	%	Price	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo
dm 73	Rank Aers Finance	7 1/2 % 1982 Mar	100	102 1/4	7.68											
100	Rank Aers Finance	10 1/2 % 1981 Apr	97 3/4	97 3/4	11.59											
dm 73	Emerson	10 1/2 % 1990 Apr	100	100 1/2	8.48											
200	Alcatel Finances	9 1/4 % 1992 Feb	99 1/4	97 1/2	8.22											
100	Honeywell Int'l Fin	8 1/4 % 1991 Fin	100	97 3/4	11.22											
100	Norwest Credit Bank	10 1/4 % 1991 Apr	100	98	7.58											
75	Exxon Corp Investment Com	10 3/4 % 1995 Mar	99 1/4	94 3/4	11.25											
25	Exxon Corp Investment Com	11 1/4 % 1991 Mar	99 1/4	94 3/4	11.25											
125	Lombard Odier & Cie	8 1/4 % 1998 Apr	92 5/8	92 3/4	11.08											
100	Long Term Credit Bk	8 1/4 % 1990 Apr	100	98 3/4	11.26											
50	Banks Of New Zealand	10 1/2 % 1990 Mar	100	99	11.54											
300	Nicola Motor Corp	8 1/4 % 1990 Mar	100	99	11.54											
dm 73	Boeing Co Int'l Mar	7 3/4 % 1990 Mar	100	99 1/4	12.39											
50	Boeing Co Int'l Mar	7 3/4 % 1990 Mar	100	99 1/4	12.39											
dm 200	Boeing Co Int'l Mar	7 3/4 % 1990 Mar	100	99 1/4	12.39											
50	Boeing Co Int'l Mar	7 3/4 % 1990 Mar	100	99 1/4	12.39											
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50	Boeing Co Int'l Mar	7 3/4 %														

Chicago

Over-the-Counter — NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET —

	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net		
NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-the-Counter stocks other than high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last closing price. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., one of the two major securities exchanges, has representative interdealer prices of which these securities could have been sold. Prices of all stocks reflect market, markdown or commission.																										
Sales supplied by NASD.																										
Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.			Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.		Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.		Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.			
ABFPart.17	214	575	545	-54	-1		ACF	224	195	185	-15	-1		ACF	214	205	204	-15	-1		ACF	214	205	204	-15	-1
ACF	222	775	755	-25	-1		ACG	224	195	185	-15	-1		ACG	214	205	204	-15	-1		ACG	214	205	204	-15	-1
AGC	1175	1045	1025	-20	-1		AHCM	224	195	185	-15	-1		AHCM	214	205	204	-15	-1		AHCM	214	205	204	-15	-1
AMFC.11	1	115	112	-3	-1		AMFC.22	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.22	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.22	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASKCar.	315	305	295	-10	-1		AMFC.32	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.32	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.32	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCar.	245	265	255	+10	-1		AMFC.42	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.42	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.42	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.	123	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.52	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.52	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.52	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.14	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.62	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.62	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.62	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.16	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.72	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.72	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.72	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.18	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.82	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.82	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.82	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.20	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.92	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.92	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.92	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.22	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.102	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.102	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.102	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.24	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.112	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.112	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.112	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.26	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.122	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.122	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.122	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.28	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.132	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.132	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.132	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.30	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.142	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.142	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.142	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.32	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.152	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.152	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.152	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.34	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.162	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.162	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.162	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.36	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.172	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.172	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.172	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.38	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.182	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.182	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.182	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.40	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.192	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.192	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.192	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.42	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.202	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.202	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.202	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.44	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.212	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.212	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.212	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.46	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.222	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.222	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.222	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.48	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.232	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.232	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.232	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.50	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.242	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.242	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.242	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.52	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.252	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.252	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.252	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.54	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.262	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.262	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.262	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.56	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.272	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.272	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.272	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.58	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.282	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.282	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.282	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1
ASRCo.60	125	125	120	+2	-1		AMFC.292	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.292	1847	1575	1545	-25	-1		AMFC.292	1847	1575			

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Couple
- 5 Vipers
- 9 English novelists: 1814-84
- 14 Service
- 15 Bard of yore
- 16 Wellies of films
- 17 "Watch your —!"
- 18 Joe
- 19 Gives medicine
- 20 Heavy rains
- 22 Retired New Orleans trolley
- 23 Exude
- 24 Glass panels
- 25 As ugly —
- 27 Arthritis
- 28 Rose abbr.
- 31 Open the throttle wide
- 32 Armor
- 34 Teammate of Ducky
- 35 Prefix with gram or style
- 36 Wrong act
- 38 Worn by worries
- 41 Pay dirt
- 42 Call, as at a hotel
- 43 Accumulate
- 44 Blow that lays one low
- 45 Reredes
- 46 Liquify
- 47 Datedness
- 48 Egg-shaped
- 49 Garsman
- 50 Guiness from London
- 51 Endangered
- 52 Eggshell bird
- 53 Like the Oldies' homeland
- 54 Become lively, with "up"
- 55 Trumpeter
- 56 Midge or mosquito
- 57 Choice
- 58 Egg feeder
- 59 Depict
- 60 Egg
- 61 March or Randolph
- 62 Kitites that don't purr
- 63 Kind of spring
- 64 Poco or jertosa
- 65 Hiatus

JUMBLE

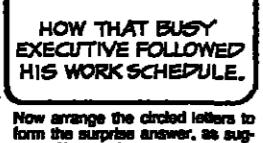
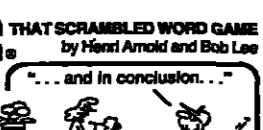
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLATA

TOBAB

INTADE

ENBATE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: STEED CHAOS VIRTUE SNUGLY
Answer: What did the snake write at the end of his letter? LOVE & HUGES

DENNIS THE MENACE



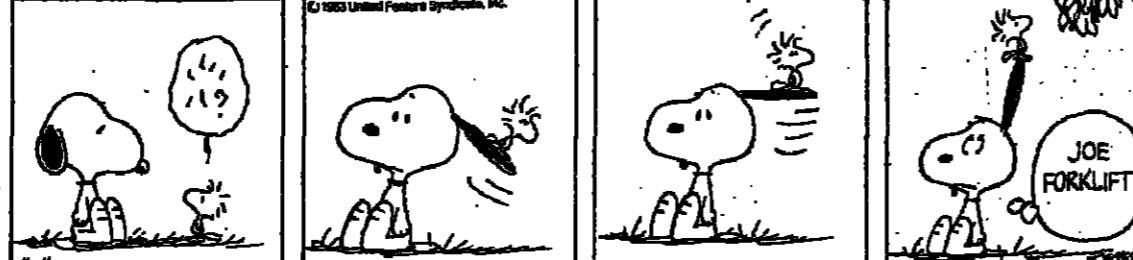
"IF YA DON'T STOP SMOKING THAT SMELLY PIPE, I WON'T COME AROUND HERE ANYMORE!"

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
Paris	17 62	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	17 62	Bangkok	36 61
Amsterdam	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Antwerp	17 62	Taipei	36 61
Austria	17 62	Hong Kong	36 61
Balaton	17 62	Manila	36 61
Bari	17 62	Macao	36 61
Berlin	17 62	Macau	36 61
Brisbane	17 62	Seoul	36 61
Bucharest	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Budapest	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Copenhagen	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Costa Del Sol	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Dubrovnik	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Florence	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Grenoble	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Helsinki	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Istanbul	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Johannesburg	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Kiev	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Lisbon	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Ljubljana	17 62	Singapore	36 61
London	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Luxembourg	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Milan	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Munich	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Nicosia	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Oslo	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Paris	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Pristina	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Rome	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Stockholm	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Tbilisi	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Venice	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Vienna	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Vienna	17 62	Singapore	36 61
Zurich	17 62	Singapore	36 61

MONDAYS' FORECAST CHANNEL: ROMA 10 VTV: ROME: FRANKFURT: OVERCAST 14-16°C / LONDON: Variables: Temp 12-14°C / Paris: Temp 12-14°C / MADRID: Partly cloudy to overcast, Temp 12-14°C / NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp 12-14°C / PARIS: Overcast with some rain, Temp 12-14°C / MILAN: Partly cloudy, Temp 12-14°C / ZURICH: Overcast with rain or snow, Temp 12-14°C

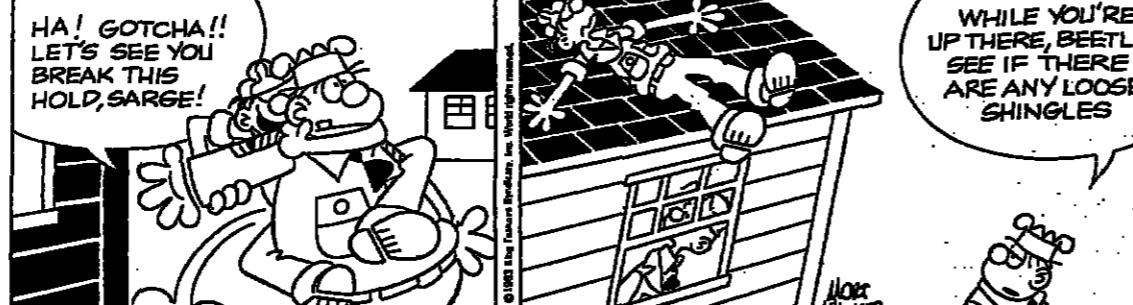
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS BRIEFS

Wilander Routs Purcell at Monte Carlo



MATS WILANDER (Reuters)

Purcell tried to disrupt Wilander's baseline game by repeatedly rushing the net. But Wilander produced a stream of winners that brought victory in an hour and a half and extended his unbeaten string on European clay to 28 matches.

Wilander began his run last summer, when, at the age of 17, he succeeded compatriot Björn Borg as the youngest player ever to win the French Open.

Ranked eighth in the world, Wilander was the No. 3 seed here. He gained the final by defeating Italian Corrado Barazzutti, 6-2, 6-3, Saturday afternoon.

Purcell became a finalist when Manuel Orantes of Spain, after losing the first set, 6-3, and trailing, 1-2, in the second, pulled out of their match.

Because of Friday's rain, three quarterfinal matches were held over and were played Saturday morning. Wilander made the semis by beating Frenchman Henri Leconte, 7-5, 6-4; Barazzutti upset No. 2 seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, and Orantes ousted Frenchman Yannick Noah, 2-6, 7-6,

6-5.

U.S. Golf Tournament Delayed by Rain

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (UPI) — Saturday's third round of the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament was postponed because of rain and high winds. The round was rescheduled for Sunday and the final round for Monday.

At 3-under-par 139, Mark Lye and Bob Eastwood led at mid-point. Lye had rounds of 69 and 70, while Eastwood went 70-69. A shot back was Buddy Gardner (73-67-140). At 141 were defending Masters champion Craig Stadler, Bobby Clampett, Lanny Wadkins, Ron Streeter, Dennis Watson and Phil Hartnett.

USFL Blitz Upsets Bandits, 42-3

TAMPA, Florida (UPI) — Greg Landry passed for two touchdowns and ran for another and Luther Bradley returned one of six interceptions 93 yards for a lead the Chicago Blitz to a 42-3 Unified States Football League rout of Tampa Bay here Sunday. Chicago's record is 3-2; the Bandits are 4-1.

In Boston, Johnnie Walton threw two touchdown passes to lead the Boston Breakers to their fourth straight victory, 27-16, over the Birmingham Stallions.

EIGHT IN A ROW — Oxford's eight-man crew leads Cambridge on the choppy Thames in the 129th boat race between the two universities. Oxford finished the four-mile, 374-yard course in 19 minutes, seven seconds — 13 seconds ahead; Saturday's victory was Oxford's eighth straight. Cambridge leads the series, 68-60 (there has been one dead heat).

Exhibition Baseball

Philadelphia 2, Toronto 0
New York (ML) 3, Cincinnati 2
Baltimore 3, Texas 2, 10 Inn.
Boston 12, New York (AL) 4
Chicago (AL) 7, Kansas City 6
Atlanta 12, Detroit 4
Atlanta 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 5

SPORTS

N. Carolina State and Houston to Play for NCAA Basketball Crown

Georgia Bows Out in Semifinal, 67-60

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico

—North Carolina State, given no chance two weeks ago to go far in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament, made it to the championship game by withstanding a late run by Georgia to win a semifinal game Saturday, 67-60.

North Carolina State will meet Houston for the national title Monday night. State will be attempting to win its second NCAA basketball championship in nine years.

If the Wolfpack, 25-10, wins the title, it will become the first team to do so with as many as 10 defeats in a season. Indiana had nine losses when it took the NCAA crown in 1981.

North Carolina State had to hold off a late rush by the Bulldogs, who were down by 10 points late in the game. When the score reached 59-41, Georgia connected for 11 straight points; with 1:12 to play, Georgia trailed by only six.

Derek Whittenburg got credit for scoring the first two points, but he did it with a thrilling shot from the right at 23 feet. Whittenburg, the excellent long shooter for the Wolfpack, who missed 14 games this season with a broken foot, also hit the next two pointers, this time from about 16 feet.

After Georgia got its first points on a tip-in by Lamar Heard, Whittenburg made a fancy pass behind his back to fellow guard Sidney Lowe, who popped the ball through from 15 feet. The pass looked dangerous to some, but Lowe had expected the ball; he and

Banks led Georgia with six, but had a poor first half with only three field goals in 15 attempts.

Overall, the Bulldogs shot poorly from the floor — only 27.8 percent. The Wolfpack, with all its inside height and with the accuracy of Whittenburg, hit 53.6 percent of its shots in the first 20 minutes.

McQueen, the Wolfpack's 6-1 sophomore, blocked three shots in the first half, indicating the problem Georgia had going down and inside. McQueen blocked another shot in the first minute of the second half.

Whittenburg, a 6-1 senior, made a fine move against the Georgia zone to go in behind the defense on the baseline and score a lay-up against much taller men and give North Carolina State a 43-29 lead with 14:43 left in the game.

Georgia then ran off six straight points, giving one basket on a steal. Georgia was making its best move of the game — Banks drove in for a fast-break lay-up and suddenly North Carolina State's lead was down to eight points with nine and a half minutes left.

But Lowe hit a 17-footer from the right side and the Wolfpack had a 51-41 edge with nine minutes left. Whittenburg then hit another of his long shots and the lead was back to 12.

Both teams went up the court once without success after that, and then, with seven and a half minutes to go, Coach Jim Valvano of the Wolfpack gave the order to go into the four-corner offense. The coach did this by raising his hand with all four fingers extended and yelling "Four! Four!"

But the four-corner offense lasted only a few seconds because Georgia fouled. Then, the next time North Carolina State got the ball, it made a fast break to a stuff basket by Bailey and the Wolfpack was in front, 57-41, with seven minutes to play.

Whittenburg had 12 points in the first half while Lowe had eight in the second half.

Georgia's Terry Fair beat Cozell McQueen for an early basket, but North Carolina State held on to win, 67-60, and gain an NCAA final berth against Houston Monday night.



The Associated Press
Georgia's Terry Fair beat Cozell McQueen for an early basket, but North Carolina State held on to win, 67-60, and gain an NCAA final berth against Houston Monday night.

Wolfpack Leader: Cerebral and Deadly

By Ken Denlinger

Washington Post Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico

—As the fairy godmother of basketball already knows and Georgia discovered Saturday, Cinderella's slipper just now is a size-12 foot.

Because he and she, not necessarily in that order, have touched North Carolina State in a special way the last few weeks, the NCAA tournament will end in fitting fashion here Monday night.

State is the human-looking gun that has beaten long odds and the best player in the country, Ralph Sampson, twice to get to the championship game. Now it goes to chase the best team, maybe the first collection of space-age players, the men of Houston.

Before Houston got its trembling with near-sure, State was pretty good itself. It kept lots of Georgia Bulldogs leashed and controlled the game early, because Whittenburg once again hit jump shots from close to the Arizona border.

"Once I'm on a roll," he said, "it goes into my mind that nobody can check me."

In all, Whittenburg was an ordinary 8-for-18. But many of the misses came after State had the

game well in hand. For the ninth time under playoff pressure, he showed how a little man can dictate how a big man's game will be played.

Tempo. Everybody dances to Whittenburg's drummer.

Because Georgia has a few players significantly taller than the 6-1 Whittenburg who can jump as high, some folks figured the Dawgs had it the "easier" Saturday. Wrong.

Georgia's defense forced Georgia to play inside-court game, keeping the Bulldogs from running and making quick passes.

Whittenburg had 12 points in the first half while Lowe had eight in the second half.

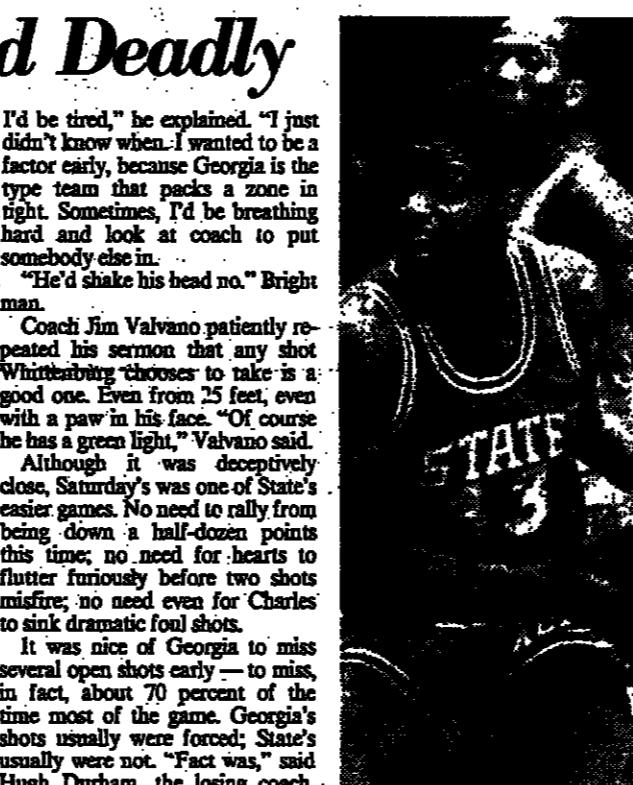
He's shake his head no." Right man.

Coach Jim Valvano patiently repeated his sermon that any shot Whittenburg chooses to take is a good one. Even from 25 feet, even with a paw in his face. "Of course he has a green light," Valvano said.

Although it was deceptively close, Saturday was one of State's easier games. No need to rally from being down a half-dozen points this time, no need for hearts to flutter furiously before two shots misfire, no need even for Charles to sink dramatic foul shots.

It was nice of Georgia to miss several open shots early — 10 misses, in fact, about 70 percent of the time most of the game. Georgia's shots usually were forced; State's usually were not. "Fact was," said Hugh Durham, the losing coach, "we didn't put the ball in the basket."

That always assures a seat in the stands for the final. When the challenge is Houston, that may be the safest place in the arena.



The Associated Press
Variation on a theme: Whittenburg to Lowe to Lorenzo Charles (above) — lay-up.

Sometimes Longevity's Just a Matter of the Right Contacts

By Jim Murray

Los Angeles Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, Calif.

—You look at Darrell Evans' lifetime statistics (1,462 hits, 232 homers, 222 doubles and, especially, the 1,043 walks) and you figure you're dealing with a guy who has the eyesight of a hawk circling a road-racing rooster. Evans can barely see across a room.

For him to bat in 828 runs, strike out only 60 times a year and play in the big leagues is like a guy with the gout playing soccer.

Evans' right eye, he thinks, "is about 20/2,000." The left eye's a little better — "about 20/1,500." He can distinguish light with it pretty well. "20/1,500" vision means you can see at 20 feet something Daniel Boone could make out two states away.

Gays have played baseball with thickening cataracts before. But usually they wear patches. They were called "on-to-harrow" a baseball 90 miles an hour, not to catch one, but to catch a football or basketball.

The answer for Evans, of course, is contact lenses. They can take a myopic, astigmatic or weak-eyed youngster who might have had to settle for being team manager and turn him into a major league all-star third baseman, which Evans was in 1973.

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Fathers are not expected to hit the baseball or the Nolan Ryan fastball, anyway. In the few cases in the old days when nonpitchers did make it to the big leagues in eyeglasses, they inevitably were called "Snoes" or "Four Eyes" or "The Glass Professor." They were considered weakies. Baseball was otherwise a game for eagles. A-Specs Topps could hang up a lifetime .225 average, hit a few homers and play utility infield for the Cardinals for a decade, but sports were looking for kids who could read the green lines on eye charts even if they couldn't spell them.

The reason that says Evans, who has won both glasses and contacts, is that glasses are only part of what's wrong with your eyes.

Darrell Evans

ways areas on the sides, over the top or around the edges where you could lose sight of the ball, or an area where you had only your natural sight left. You really had to look at the game through the middle of your glasses. When you turned your head, it was all distorted.

Contact lenses don't alleviate all the difficulties. Evans, a San Francisco Giant, plays 50 percent of his games in Candlestick Park, America's answer to Cape Horn in winter, the only ballpark anywhere that puts whitecaps on your beer.

Candlestick is considered hateful, by a guy with 20/15 vision. To one with contacts true torture: "Wind is the natural enemy to contact lenses," says Evans. "It gets dust between the eyeball and the lens and it dries up the fluid."

It also blows the lenses out on occasions, sometimes when a ball and a runner are arriving at third base at the same time. Evans can usually make out the runner, but

the ball seems to be arriving in triplicate. It's tough enough to catch or hit a moving baseball when there's no multiple choice. Nevertheless, Evans has led the National League's third basemen in putouts, assists and total chances three times. He has led in walks twice and once drew at least a walk a game for 15 straight games.

Evans feels he could be even more effective if he were eligible for soft lenses, but his form of astigmatism rules out the gentler-on-the-eyes variety of lenses. He cannot wear his more than eight hours at a time, which makes the late endings of doubleheaders or extra-inning games in high winds like a root canal job without novocaine.

The first full year Evans that did wear contacts, he hit 41 (count 'em) home runs, walked 124 times and drove in 104 runs. That's probably the only time in history numbers like those were hung up by a guy who needed to be pointed to the shower after a game.

Evans is in his 13th year in the big leagues. He is among the game's elite. The statistics are impressive enough; for a guy who's blindfolded if either of his lenses slips, they're Hall of Fame. Playing baseball is more than a function of eyesight, but the Evans victory over flawed vision gives hope to those who had all the other physical attributes to hit or catch the ball except one — they couldn't see the damn thing.

Lots of guys can read the writing on the ball but still miss it, drop it, have to throw it on a bounce or leave in the wrong direction. Evans was just lucky enough he had a problem that a little bit of glass could fix — and could put him in a category of only a handful of ballplayers who have hit over 40 home runs a season and walked 1,000 times in a career.

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CANDLESTICK —Trotted Jerry D'Amato, shortstop, to the Chicago White Sox for Pat Toliver, mid-term replacement. Sami Baden and Jerry Reed, pitchers; Pat Toliver, third baseman; Mike Virden, first baseman, and Carmen Candelaria, reliever, to Charlotte of the International League. Demoted Jim Chernoff, outfielder, from Charleston to Buffalo of the Eastern League.

DETROIT —Outsized Larry Pachnick, pitcher, and Brian Goff, left fielder, traded to Toledo of the International League.

PHILADELPHIA —Sammy Sosa, catcher, and Jerry Reuss, pitcher, to the minor league training camp. Returned Kiko Garcia, pitcher, to Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

MILWAUKEE —Trotted Steve Lake, pitcher, to the Chicago Cubs for a player to be named later.

KANSAS CITY —Released Don Head, pitcher, and Romeo Rivera, outfielder. Assigned Derek Bell, pitcher, and Kathy Heath, infielder, to Omaha of the American Association.

TORONTO —Outsized George Bell, pitcher, and Mike Moore, right fielder, to the minor leagues. Promoted Paul Molitor, second baseman, and Tom Eshelman, pitcher, to Syracuse of the International League.

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WICHITA ST.—Named Mike Strickland associate athletic director.

nandez, shortstop, to his minor league come for reclassification.

Hoffess League

CHICAGO —Sent Paul Meekus, pitcher, Bill Hayes, catcher, Rick Beattie, outfielder and Jerry Monet, infielder, to their minor league camps.

CINCINNATI —Outsized Steve Christmas, catcher, to Tucson of the Pacific Coast League.

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COLLEGE

CINCINNATI —Named Tom Yokes head coach.

BIRMINGHAM —Outsized Jim Devine, coach.

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DETROIT —Outsized Jim Devine, coach.

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LANGUAGE Conditioning Process

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Whenever King Hussein tooses out a hint that he might join negotiations if the Israelis were to suspend settlement of the West Bank, the answer from Jerusalem is a terse: "No preconditions."

The reaction of most Americans to that response is: Why? "preconditions?" Why not just "No conditions?" Isn't "precondition" redundant?

No such challenge was offered in 1967, when the Israelis launched a pre-emptive strike. There is no such thing as an "empire" strike. In Latin, *emere* is "to buy," and *premeri* is "to buy beforehand," or to take action before another action takes place; *pre-mition* is sometimes called "doing it to others before others do it to you."

Why, then, the concern about *precondition*? Yes, it can be redundant. It is a condition of your employment that you get paid. You set certain conditions before you enter into a marriage: not the dishes, the family position on Executive Exchange.

"**T**HIS BROCHURE was printed with motives originating outside government sources." So comes a missive from the President's Commission on Executive Exchanges.

"Redundancy is not always a bad thing," replies Fred Mish, editorial director of Merriam-Webster. "Not all conditions are *preconditions*; for example, hard work is a necessary condition of success, but it is not a precondition because the condition is met in the process. The two words are not absolutely interchangeable. When you want to stress the *before* element of a situation, then *precondition* is better and clearer than *condition*."

Lawyers will say that *precondition* comes from *condition precedent* (rhymes with antecedent), which means, among other things, a condition that must be in effect before an agreement becomes effective. No, that's not the etymology; *condition*, in that sense, means state of affairs, but in the sense we're talking about, it means prerequisite.

Gold Theft in New York

Reuters

NEW YORK — Burglars smashed their way into a wholesale jewelry company over the weekend and escaped with more than 900 pounds (400 kilograms) of gold chain valued at about \$6 million, police said.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge first used *precondition* in 1825; it's a good word; don't knock it. What we can knock, however, is the epidemic of ill-formed prefixes.

"I have known many couples who deny their engagement," writes Mary Pat Gassmann of Olney, Illinois, "but will admit to being pre-engaged. Some of these couples even go so far as to have pre-engagement rings."

Precooked? The meal is either uncooked or cooked. Buy it cooked, or half-baked, not precooked.

Preplanned? Now that means it was tested before it was tested, a redundancy worthy of scorn.

Preplaned? Now we're getting silly. I've heard of postplanning, which happens when White House staffers say, "How do we make it look as if we planned it this way?"

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"**G**old is a singular noun. When you have a lot of it, you still have a singular noun. Two bits, once the price of a haircut, is money; a million dollars is real money."

However, an irregular plural exists for people who like to add an s to their words: *Motives* can be found in most dictionaries and in the vocabulary of pompous writers.

Why is it picking up steam at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue? Perhaps the new habit of adding an s to revenue has something to do with it. Tax revenue is the U.S. government's main source of income; perhaps to make it seem like more, the agents at the Internal Revenue Service have taken to calling it revenues.

Cash is ready money; *funds* are available means, including money; currency is the medium of exchange, usually assumed to be paper money; specie is coin. Such is the synonymy of money.

New York Times Service

Animal Symbols

Art and Belief Over 5,000 Years

By Richard Eder
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Peasants turn them up from time to time in the fields of Iraq and eastern Syria. They are tiny cylinder seals, azurite, greenish or rose. They are made of carnelian, agate, chalcedony or lapis, and they glister at the end of a tunnel of symbol and belief that stretches back 5,000 years.

The Pierpont Morgan Library has a selection on display through April 10. The seals, some barely an inch long, with emblematic pictures delicately cut into them, are certainly works of art. So are the impressions they make when rolled on clay or cloth. The Morgan displays the seals along with tablets showing the impressions: a spearman fighting a rampant lion, a stag treading on a snake, a bull and lions.

The ancient seals had a use that was part practical and part religious, Porada said. They sealed storage vessels and authentication tablets that were sometimes used, almost like checks, for trade and payment. The emblems on them were proprietary and perhaps celebratory. They were small tokens of identity and favor; not plastic, like credit cards, but stone and beautiful.

Edith Porada, a specialist in old Near Eastern art, emeritus professor at Columbia and one of the organizers of the show, prepared the impressions. The pristine beauty of the impressions — the lions, bulls, men and odd winged figures have a freshness and vivacity as if the dawn of art were something more than a metaphor — are only part of the show's purpose. Entitled "Symbolic Animals, Monsters and Demons in Antiquity and the Middle Ages," it uses the seals, along with manuscripts and assorted artifacts, to illustrate a series of themes.

One of these is the antiquity of the symbolic use of animals. Ancient eagles served as divine emblems, recurred in medieval iconography to represent the Gospel of St. John, and emerge variously in the modern symbolism of flagstaff tops and German double eagles. A bristling, crazed lion adorns a huge foundation nail from 2000 B.C., represents notions of combat through the centuries, becomes the sign of St. Mark's Gospel and ends up proclaiming the various glories of the British crown, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and the Dreyfus Fund.



Impression of neo-Babylonian cylinder seal from about 600 B.C.

MUNICH POSTCARD

Auf Wieder 'Dallas'

By John Dornberg
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — How will West Germany survive the next six months? Indeed, can it?

The question does not allude to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's new government nor to the entry of the Greens into the Bundestag. Neither does it pertain to the bleak economic outlook, the record unemployment rate, nor the acid rain that seems to be responsible for the destruction of the country's forests.

A far worse spectre will haunt West Germany after April 5 — *Die Dallas-Zeit*. That is the sixth-month period — 26 bleak Tuesday evenings ahead — when "Dallas," which has run for 87 continuous episodes since the last summer of 1981, will be off the air.

A half-year without J.R. Ewing's evil grin or Sue Ellen's big blinking eyes, without Bobby's naïveté or Miss Elly's efforts to keep the clan together? Some politicians in Bonn are predicting a national crisis.

Psychotherapists and marriage counselors are girding for a half-year of grueling overtime work. Only sociologists are secretly delighted by the opportunity for comprehensive behavioral studies.

"The country," Munich's usually low-key Süddeutsche Zeitung editorialized the other day, "may never be the same again. Families are endangered. Latent marital crises are sure to erupt. Singles will be faced with crushing boredom. The structural sequence of the week will change."

No other U.S. television series — or TV serial of any kind — has ever been as popular here as "Dallas." Since it began nearly two years ago, 66 percent of the country's 21 million television sets have usually been tuned into the show every Tuesday evening at 9:45 P.M.

As people sit at home, glued to the tube, restaurants, cafés and beerhalls seem almost empty. There are families who refuse social engagements on Tuesdays. Theaters and concert halls have recorded half the usual audience turnout.

Watching the German-dubbed version of the show has been a jarring experience for anyone familiar with the U.S. original. J.R. Ewing speaking a bit like Kohl or chuckling devilishly like Mephisto in Goethe's "Faust" makes the realities of Southfork Ranch seem

somewhat far removed. But then, is there a viable German equivalent to the proper Texas twang?

But such linguistic insufficiencies are more than compensated by the absence of commercials. That is one of the benefits of public television which, if the new center-right coalition of Christian and Free Democrats gets its way, will not be so public or noncommercial much longer.

The Germans, being as they are, the popularity of "Dallas" has been dissected and analyzed by platoons of academics, all of whom insist, of course, that watching the show would ordinarily be beneath their dignity, were it not for the "scientific need" to do so.

"What has made it so successful?" the daily Frankfurter Rundschau pondered recently. "Is all likelihood, the finely balanced combination of an intact family engaged in permanent civil war. The Ewings fight out, on a large scale, the petty feuds of families everywhere. But the intrigue never goes far enough to endanger the family as a unit."

"Surprise, the unexpected, may be what makes going to the movies or watching a TV detective show an attraction. One goes to the cinema to see something extraordinary, special, fantastic, unpredictable. But 'Dallas' is just the opposite. You watch because you know what it is all about. You know the people involved intimately and want to see how they cope with whatever happens to them next. The series is habit-forming."

Now the habit will be broken with a jolt.

The reasons are purely technical. There aren't enough episodes left in stock for a marathon run like the one just completed. In the United States the show is interrupted seasonally, but West Germany's ARD network began airing "Dallas" almost two years after the American debut, and the 87 episodes shown without interruption have nearly brought the serial up to date with the U.S. original. The six-month break will allow for production of more episodes and time to dub them.

Will West Germans be able to hold out? The Süddeutsche Zeitung struck an optimistic note.

"During the intermission," it said, "some people may even try reading a book."

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